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extended to the visitors was such as to show, what we have often said, that no people of the earth are warmer friends of the United States than the Japanese.

A State Peace Society for Maine is being organized as a branch of the American Peace Society, through the efforts of Dr. J. L. Tryon, New England representative of the American Peace Society. An organizing committee is in process of creation, with George E. Fogg, Esq., of Portland, as chairman. The officers will represent different parts of the State, and it is expected that the Society will start off with a strong membership.

The Interparliamentary Union, as shown by a statement of its Council (October 4, 1911), received subventions the past year from eighteen different governments, the total of which amounted to something over \$9,000. The largest contributions were made by the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Spain, in this order. The estimated expenses of the union for the coming year amount to \$13,000.

Dr. William G. Hubbard, a vice-president of the American Peace Society and secretary of the Railway Good Literature Association, has just made an extensive tour through the West in the interest of pure literature on the trains and at the railway news stands. During the trip he gave addresses on international peace in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Idaho, and Washington, among the addresses being one at the University of Idaho and another at the University of Washington. Everywhere he found much interest manifested.

On September 30 the following telegram, signed by the president, secretary, and treasurer of the Massachusetts Peace Society (31 Beacon street, Boston), was sent to Secretary of State Knox: "In the name of humanity, and out of respect for law, the Massachusetts Peace Society requests the United States Government to tender its friendly offices to Italy and Turkey, with a view to preventing further hostilities between them, and to consider the advisability of proposing reference of their differences to The Hague Court of Arbitration, provided they cannot be adjusted by diplomacy."

Peace Brevities.

... The members of the Joint High Commission which was appointed to adjust all questions touching water boundaries between the United States and Canada held an informal meeting in Washington October 11. The discussion was confined to the scope of the treaty and the powers of the Commission. The formal organization of the Commission will not be effected until President Taft has appointed a successor to the late Senator Thomas H. Carter. There were present at the meeting Hon. James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, who presided; Frank S. Streeter, of New Hampshire; Sir George C. Gibbons, of London, Ontario; A. P. Barnhill, of St. Johns, N. B.; and Aimee Geoffrion, of Montreal.

... At the Quincentenary celebration of the University of St. Andrews, says the English "Brotherhood," Lord Rosebery, in his rectorial address, drew a dark picture of the ignorance and barbarism of Scotland in 1411

when that University was founded. Mr. Arthur Balfour said that five hundred years hence the Lord Rector of that day would speak of international warfare with the same disgust, the same moral disdain, with which Lord Rosebery had spoken of mediæval Scotland.

... The Ohio Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, at its annual meeting at Zanesville, September 26-27, adopted the following resolutions:

"1. *Resolved*, That the responsibility of the church in regard to the promotion of the international peace movement has been greatly increased by its rapid growth in the last few years.

"2. That we give it our hearty endorsement and pledge ourselves to an active interest in its advancement.

"3. That we congratulate President Taft on the advanced steps taken by him in regard to international treaties; and especially his success so far in securing such treaties as have been signed lately by the representatives of England and France with himself and our Secretary of State.

"4. That we very respectfully urge upon our Senators in Congress the importance of casting their votes for the treaties already signed, when Congress again meets.

"5. That we favor the formation of similar treaties with other nations as rapidly as it can be done satisfactorily."

... The course of lectures on International Conciliation offered to the students of Leland Stanford, Junior, University last year in the History Department was a decided success. Nearly two hundred enrolled as regular students for the course and about fifty others attended the lectures as visitors. Professor Krehbiel writes us that the course will be repeated this year, and extended to forty-five lectures. An advanced course has also been arranged for students who desire to make a more careful study of some of the questions involved, and eighteen students have already registered for it.

... *Everyland*, published at West Medford, Mass., is a high-grade, pure, healthy, beautiful, interesting, and instructive magazine for children and young people. It has a peace department, and is a genuine peace paper, deserving the support of all the friends of peace who have children whom they wish brought up in the ways of goodness, kindness, and peaceableness. The paper needs your immediate support, if it is to be continued. Send 50 cents and try it for one year, and you will almost surely continue it thereafter. The Christmas number will be out before the end of November, and will furnish something quite as fine for the intellects of the young people as a turkey dinner for their bodies—and much more lasting. Send the subscription to Everyland Publishing Company, West Medford, Mass.

... The National Universalist Conference, held at Springfield, Mass., on October 20, heartily endorsed President Taft's efforts in behalf of international peace and urged the prompt ratification of the treaties of arbitration with Great Britain and France.

... The American Unitarian Association, at its Twenty-fourth Annual Conference, held at Washington, D. C., October 23-26, devoted an evening public session in the Memorial Continental Hall to the subject of international peace. Addresses were made by Rev. Ed-

ward Cummings, of Boston, and Dr. William C. Gannett, of Rochester. Both addresses deeply interested and stirred the audience. Resolutions were presented by Judge Prescott Keyes, of Concord, Mass., from the business committee, and unanimously adopted, pledging the churches of the association to aid in the creation of international peace sentiment, and especially in securing the ratification of the arbitration treaties negotiated by President Taft, and now before the Senate.

... At its recent annual convention in Lynn, the Massachusetts State Prohibition Convention adopted the following resolution, which was presented by Hon. J. B. Lewis: "We believe that all international disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy should be decided by a High Court of Nations."

... While at St. Paul, on August 7, on a tour of the United States, Mr. Quan Kai, special commissioner of the Vice-Roy of Canton, declared that the arbitration treaties between this country and Great Britain and France would be of great benefit to China. He said: "The arbitration treaties between the United States and England, and the United States and France, recently signed, are the most far-reaching steps toward the realization of universal peace ever undertaken in the history of the nations of the world. China will be benefited greatly by the treaties, and the time will come when similar pacts will be entered into between American and Oriental nations."

The Events of the Year in Regard to War and Peace.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BERNE PEACE BUREAU.

By Dr. A. Gobat, Secretary.

The amazing incoherence of which Europe has given the spectacle for half a century continues to disturb, and even to exasperate, humanity. The government authorities, with the carelessness and blindness of those whom Jupiter smites with madness when he wishes to destroy them, offer an invincible resistance to the demands for union, coöperation, and harmony of the nations. It is an anomaly which justifies people of good sense in charging with madness the dominant political psychology; it is indeed a public scandal, as some have called it. The feeling that there are no longer two types of morality—that right and justice should not be violated in international relations—has never perhaps expressed itself with such force. Three of the great powers have laid aside the old principle of national honor and vital interests which were protected under the sacred ægis of homicidal war, and have rendered impossible between them the exercise of arbitrariness and violence by the conclusion of permanent general treaties of obligatory arbitration. Nevertheless, anxiety for the morrow has never been more intense throughout the civilized world than now. Is this because questions particularly profound and troublesome have arisen? No; war today may break out over petty interests of speculation. It is one of the disgraces of our time that in order to help certain rapacious ones in their exploitation of the peoples of outside countries disturbing conflicts are brought on and even declarations of war made.

Europe has remained, therefore, during the year whose character we are tracing, under the menace of the armies, the cannon, the battleships of the powers which persist in provoking one another or in giving each other mutual fear by the display of military forces, the expenses and burdens of which are borne by the people, not only without profit to them, but also to the detriment of all Europe. The powers have, nevertheless, had presented to them an opportunity to take into consideration the question of the reduction of armaments. This was at the time of the organization of Alsace-Lorraine. The refusal to put this country on the same basis as the other states of the German Confederation, and thereby to give a favorable answer to the petition addressed to the Emperor in 1905 by the German Peace Society, which asked of him "to give the necessary instructions for rendering the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine equal in rights with the other states of the German Empire," has deprived the world of the most fruitful of the elements of pacification. It has probably also increased the antagonisms of which Europe is suffering the deplorable consequences. The Alsace-Lorraine National Union will continue its struggle for autonomy.

If the Eastern question, as it was formerly conceived, no longer exists, or remains at least latent, the Ottoman empire does not cease to furnish plenty of questions—that is, incidents—which disturb internal peace and provoke, without, more or less opportune interventions. There have been new massacres of Armenians, and in Albania popular uprisings, which have brought about intervention by armed force, and which might have provoked a conflict with Montenegro. This would have been very regrettable, for King Nicholas deserves rather recognition for the care given in his kingdom to the wounded and the sick, as also for his good offices with a view to pacification. The imperial government has been moderate in its repression of the revolutionary movement, and has decided to make, along the extreme western frontier of the Ottoman Empire, concessions which it was in the general interest to grant. It was obliged to consider that Albania is a rampart whose strength depends on the fidelity of its inhabitants and the peace of the country. Furthermore, if account is taken of the numerous difficulties confronting the new *régime*, which replaced the autocracy of the Sultan, it must be recognized that the constitutional government is endeavoring to justify the revolution of 1908 by laboring sincerely for the regeneration of the government and the pacification of the people.

With the same purpose, Portugal, in its turn, underwent a revolution in October, 1910. Bad administration, corruption and abuse, the necessity of ameliorating the social and economic conditions of the country and relieving the nation of the ignorance in which it was systematically held, were the causes of this revolution. The republic displaced the monarchy. At Lisbon, as at Constantinople, the new *régime*, established almost without the shedding of blood, obtained the approval of the great majority of the nations. The moderation with which it has organized the republic permits us to hope that this form of state will triumph over the attacks of which it may be the object. From the point of view of peace in general the Portuguese revolution is an important event, not only because the republic of itself assures the carrying on of the government under the ægis of